

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 86.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2118.

Hawaiian Gazette.

LAST SAD RITES SENATOR J. A. McCANDLESS WAR HAS BEGUN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION made to order.

Imperial Funeral of Captain King Yesterday Afternoon.

STATE AND MASONIC FUNCTION
Crowds of Mourners Throng the Executive Building to View the Remains of the Dead Minister.

The funeral of the late Minister James A. King from the Executive building yesterday afternoon was a most imposing State and Masonic function. Long before 2 o'clock crowds of sightseers wended their way toward the Executive grounds and by 3 o'clock, the hour set for the funeral, King street and the Executive grounds were packed, while the route set down was lined with thousands of people.

The body lay in state for two hours prior to 3 o'clock and hundreds of friends passed through the large throne-room to look for the last time upon the face of the dead Minister. Promptly at 3 o'clock the cover was placed over the glass-face of the casket and it was borne by eight sturdy police officers to the waiting hearse through a lane down the front steps of the building formed of members of Honolulu Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, with crossed swords and preceded by the pallbearers, E. A. Mott-Smith, W. O. Smith, J. A. Haasinger, W. F. Allen, J. A. McCandless, C. B. Ripley, C. L. Wright and K. R. G. Wallace, the Government band meanwhile playing with much feeling the "Dead March in Saul." After the casket had been placed in the hearse the procession quickly got into line, a body of twenty mounted police led by Marshal Brown with Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and Captain Parker Waipa immediately followed by a company of foot police in charge of Captain Kanase, after which came the Government band under Captain Berger at the head of the First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii. Colonel J. W. Jones commanded, followed by a detachment of the Sixth Artillery, Captain Marcella commanding, and a body of bluesjackets from the United States ship Iroquois. Then came the members of Ho-

nolulu Commandery Knights Templar, in full uniform and a large body of Masons, numbering about 100, immediately followed by the hearse, drawn by four fine horses, attended by the eight pallbearers and an equal number of foot police as a guard, behind which followed the chief mourners, President Dole and staff, officials and Bureau of the Interior Department, Justices of the Supreme Court, Special Agent of the United States, Col. Mills, U. S. Army and Staff, U. S. Army and Navy Officers, President Senate, Senators, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Representatives, Councillors of State, Consular Corps, Circuit Judges, Government Officials, Public.

Battery A, Sixth Artillery, U.S.A. Captain Marsh, Commanding Detachment of Bluejackets from U. S. S. Iroquois. Drum Corps. Honolulu Commandery No. 1, K.T. Masonic Lodge. Pallbearers. Hearse. Chief Mourner. President and Staff. Officials of the Interior Department. Bureaus of the Interior Department. Justices of the Supreme Court. Special Agent of the United States. Col. Mills, U. S. Army and Staff. U. S. Army and Navy Officers. President Senate. Senators. Speaker of the House of Representatives. Representatives. Councillors of State. Consular Corps. Circuit Judges. Government Officials. Public.

JAMES ANDERSON KING.

Honolulu Commandery Knights Templar, in full uniform and a large body of Masons, numbering about 100, immediately followed by the hearse, drawn by four fine horses, attended by the eight pallbearers and an equal number of foot police as a guard, behind which followed the chief mourners, President Dole and staff, officials and Bureau of the Interior Department, Justices of the Supreme Court, Special Agent of the United States, Col. Mills, U. S. Army and Staff, U. S. Army and Navy Officers, President Senate, Senators, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Representatives, Councillors of State, Consular Corps, Circuit Judges, Government Officials, Public.

MUCH FERTILIZER USED.

The growing of sugar cane tells on the productiveness of the soil of these Islands and large amounts of fertilizer are now imported yearly to make up for those elements lost in the production of cane. During the last month four vessels arrived at Honolulu from New York with 10,000 tons of fertilizer and as many more are still en route.

Two are also due from Iquique with 4,000 tons of nitrate.—Willitt & Gray.

INCREASE IN USE OF STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Martin announced today that for the quarter ending September 30th last the increase over the corresponding quarter last year in the issue of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards had amounted to 14 per cent.

From the time the casket left the Executive building till it finally rested in Nuuanu Cemetery minute guns were fired from the top of Punchbowl.

At the cemetery the Masonic order took entire charge of the burial, and Norman E. Gedge, as worshipful master of Pacific Lodge, with the assistance of officers of that body, conducted the services for the dead as set down in the Masonic ritual. The Government band also played dirges at the cemetery.

The following is the official order of procession:

Marshal of the Republic. Division of Police.

First Regiment, N.G.H.

Col. J. W. Jones, Commanding.

SENATOR J. A. McCANDLESS

Who is Highly Endorsed for Minister of the Interior.



SENATOR JOHN A. McCANDLESS.

The community in general has viewed the nomination of Senator John A. McCandless as a fit person to succeed the late Captain James A. King as Minister of the Interior with much favor. Of a large number of prominent citizens interviewed by an Advertiser representative on Saturday nearly all were favorable to Mr. McCandless' appointment. Many did not care to express any opinion for publication but privately assured the Advertiser that they would be pleased with the Senator's appointment.

The suggestion of an afternoon paper that Charles M. Cooke should be appointed does not even meet with the approval of Mr. Cooke himself, for he is pronounced in his opinion that Senator McCandless is the man for the place.

F. A. Schaefer considers Mr. McCandless a man of rare executive ability and in every way suited to the position.

W. W. Hall thinks Mr. McCandless, the man for the place and his success in private life a sufficient proof of ability.

J. S. Walker looks upon Mr. McCandless as one thoroughly competent to direct the affairs of the Department of the Interior.

Mannie Phillips estimates Mr. McCandless in the light of his success in private concerns and from that view regards him as being well qualified for the office.

J. S. Martin thinks the appointment would be a good one and one that would reflect credit on the executive.

Senator McCandless is also endorsed for the position by such men as J. B. Castle, J. P. Cooke, W. O. Smith, L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter and Geo. R. Carter, besides many others who could be mentioned.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

Horrible Story of Savagery in New Hebrides Islands.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 6.—A remarkable story of cannibalism was brought to Sydney, Australia, a few days before the sailing of the steamer "Aorangi" to this port, by the French steamer "Jeanette". The victim of the display of savagery was a native of Hawaii, named Amaru, who acted as orderly to the immigration office at Noumea, in the New Hebrides.

About six months ago Amaru married a native woman of Aoba, in the New Hebrides group, and on passing that island on the second day of the voyage of the "Jeanette" to one of the outlying islands, he decided to visit his wife's tribe. Accordingly the couple were put off in a small boat, and it was only a few weeks ago that the steamer made a second call, and learned their fate.

By mistake they had landed on an uninhabited shore, and were taken prisoners. The man was tied to a stake and his torture begun. This consisted first in allowing vicious jungle snakes from which the poison fangs had been removed to attack the man's legs. Then a fire was made at his feet, and his legs were horribly burned, though the injury was superficial, so that the victim would not die under the treatment. Then he was made a target for the spears of the tribe, who finally killed him. He was torn to pieces and placed over a fire with two sheep. In fact, according to the story, he was eaten with the sheep.

In the meantime Amaru's wife had been provided with a second husband. The master was reported to a British man-of-war, but it is thought no action has been taken.

Kawaishao Artesian Well.

The artesian bore at the Kawaishao church grounds was down 275 feet at midnight. Mr. Pinkham expects to strike a flow at a depth of about 800

feet.

CHALLENGES HIS ACCUSER.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The 11th Court has

dismissed the case against M. Grosjean,

Judge of the Assizes Court at Versailles, against whom M. Malot, the Ad-

ministrator-General, had preferred charges

in connection with the trial of M. Paul Desvendes, chief of the League of Pe-

ople. M. Grosjean has sent a chal-

lenge to M. Malot.

ATTACKING ARMORED TRAINS

Boers Wrecking Railway Tracks and Bridges.

ATTACKING ARMORED TRAINS

The Boers are Steadily Advancing into Natal—News of a Battle Already Fought.

ENGLAND'S REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Following is the text of the British reply to the Boer ultimatum:

"Chamberlain to Milner, High Commissioner, sent 10:45 p. m. October 10, 1899: Her Majesty's

Government has received with

great regret the pre-emptive de-

mands of the South African Re-

public, conveyed in your tele-

gram of October 9. You will in-

form the Government of the

South African Republic in reply

that the conditions demanded by

the Government of the South Afri-

cian Republic are such as

Her Majesty's Government deems it impossible to accept.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12.—

War was declared yesterday.

The formal declaration goes

into effect at 10 o'clock this

morning.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Secretary

Vanderhooven of the Trans-

vaal European agency officially

notified the French Government

this morning that a state of

war between the South African

Republic and Great Britain ex-

ists, and has existed since last

evening.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13, 9:35 a. m.—A dispatch from Vryburg says that an armored train has been destroyed. It is feared that much loss of life will result. The news has been officially confirmed.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12.—

War was declared yesterday.

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into effect at 10 o'clock this

morning.

To WASHINGTON

Represents Planters and Chamber of Commerce.

W. O. SMITH THE MAN SELECTED

WE Look After the Interests of Hono-
lulu's Merchants and Sugar Factors
During the Session.

W. O. Smith will leave shortly for Washington, D. C., where he will represent the Hawaiian Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

This was decided on at a meeting of the Planters' Association a few days ago. While the Chamber of Commerce has not yet passed on the proposition it is understood that it will do so favorably at a meeting to be called for the purpose. Enough members of the Chamber have already pledged themselves favorably to ensure the necessary vote.

The project of sending a representative to Washington during the coming winter to watch out for the interests of our merchants is not a new one. It has been under consideration for months, but the difficulty has been to find the right man. In the selection of the ex-Attorney General Honolulu merchants and planters have made no mistake, for it is doubtful if anyone else could be named who would so ably and faithfully look out for their interests.

HILO RESOLUTIONS.

Sympathy With Family of Late Minister King.

At a meeting of Hilo citizens held at the courthouse on Wednesday last the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

The hand of Providence having removed our late Minister of Interior, the Honorable James A. King, from the scene of his temporal labors, and the people of Hilo being desirous of testifying their respect for his memory and expressing their earnest and affectionate sympathy with the household deprived by this dispensation of its earthly head, be it therefore

Resolved, That it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from the duties of his great office and from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard;

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. James A. King, the people of these Islands have lost a true, honest executive officer, who was respected by those who knew him best, for his sterling qualities and manliness;

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation which it has pleased God to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him, who orders all things for the best and to those chastisements which are meant in mercy;

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the widow of our departed and distinguished citizen, and copies to the members of the Cabinet.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS Of Army Officers on the Way to Manila.

The America Maru has on board many of the wives and daughters of army officers now in Manila. They will go as far as Hongkong on the Maru and then take the connecting steamer for the Philippine capital. The following have engaged passage: Mrs. F. H. Lawton, Mrs. J. B. McDonough, Mrs. Captain A. F. Prescott, Mrs. Captain E. P. Crowne, Mrs. C. D. Roberts, Mrs. H. F. Rethers, Mrs. P. E. Pierce, Mrs. A. L. Lowell, Mrs. W. F. Gwynne, Mrs. Samuel O. L. Potter, Mrs. F. B. Evans, Mrs. H. F. Dalton, Mrs. Grace Paxton Cowles, Mrs. Waldo Evans, Mrs. W. B. Reynolds, Mrs. E. B. Mosley, Mrs. G. F. Cooper, Mrs. R. H. Leigh, Mrs. Lieutenant Gibson, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Ahern, Mrs. Moale, Mrs. Grove and Mrs. Booth. All the first-class accommodations on the steamer have been sold to the army ladies and a number of other passengers. The ninety-three Japanese who took passage for Honolulu from Japan were brought here on this steamer. The wives of army officers who engaged passage on the America Maru for Hongkong did so despite General Otis' warning that Manila is not a safe place for them.

AMERICANS IN CHARGE.

United States Consuls in South Africa Guard British Interests.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The State Department was today notified of the withdrawal from Pretoria of Conyngham Greene, the British Diplomatic Agent to the South African Republic, and the existence of a state of war between Great Britain and the republic. Mr. Macrum, the American Consul at Pretoria, has accordingly been instructed to undertake the care of the British interests in that section during the war.

The notification came to the State Department in the shape of a note from Mr. Tower, in charge of the British Embassy here. The details of the transfer of British interests in case of war had been previously arranged, so that all that was necessary was the dispatch of a brief cablegram to Mr. Macrum at Pretoria.



HON. W. O. SMITH.

DEATH OF REV. J. F. LANE

Funeral Took Place From St. Andrew's Cathedral on Saturday.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the Rev. J. F. Lane, instructor of Iolani College, succumbed to blood-poisoning at the Queen's Hospital after but three days' illness.

On the preceding Saturday at a cricket game in which he took part, he was in the best of health and spirits and exhibited, in a jocular manner, a small pimple under his left eye, around which appeared a dark ring. He explained that he had scratched the head off the pimple with his finger nail, but expected nothing serious from his act. However, on Wednesday last he was compelled to undergo treatment at the hospital, and remained there until his death.

The sudden demise of the young clergyman was a great shock to his numerous friends and acquaintances, with whom he was greatly appreciated not only for his manly bearing in the field of sport but as a true and consistent follower of his own Christian precepts. Mr. Lane was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, 26 years ago and came to Honolulu early in 1897 as master of Iolani College, since his arrival he was ordained deacon and some ten months since, priest. In addition to his work in the college he assisted in the Cathedral and was for the last two or three months engaged in mission work at Kailihi.

At about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning the remains were taken from the hospital to St. Andrew's Cathedral by the bishop and clergy, where the sacrament of the Holy Communion was was exchanged.

At 4 o'clock the funeral services were held the Rev. V. H. Kitcat conducting the ceremony both in the church and at the grave. The pallbearers were: Messrs. A. S. M. Mackintosh, R. A. Jordan, Ed. Stiles, F. W. Hall, F. W. Wood, F. S. Fitz, J. Almoxo and Rev. Tin Yet.

The remains were followed to their last resting place in Nuuanu Cemetery by the pupils of Iolani College and a large number of members of the Honolulu Cricket Club and friends.

The Rev. Mr. Lane's family, comprising father, mother and several brothers and sisters, are residing in Yorkshire, England.

HELD THE LOW HAND.

Chemist From Honolulu Robbed by Bunko Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—William Schneider, a chemist from Honolulu, is a weary of the American game of stud-horse poker. He landed in this city on Tuesday, and yesterday morning fell in with four men who were desirous that he meet a mythical Meyer from Honolulu. Schneider went to 222 Powell street, lost \$15, and then gathered together \$100 more, which he also lost. He objected and was given \$10 and advised "not to be a fool and make a roar."

Despite the advice, Schneider made a roar, and Harry Walton, Harry Robert, alias Martin, Charles Crawford and James West were arrested by Police Officers Geiman and Feld and booked at the city prison on charges of grand larceny. Crawford is well known to the police. He was recently sentenced by Police Judge Treadwell to six months' imprisonment for vagrancy, but was released on bail pending the result of an appeal to the Superior Court.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The merchants threaten to close their shops as a protest against excessive taxation. If the threat is carried out martial law will be proclaimed, as serious disturbances will ensue.

BARCELONA, Oct. 13.—Anti-taxation riots have broken out here. All the shops are closed. The mob is stoning the public buildings, shouting "Long live Catalonia."

SUPPLIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—A Buenos Ayres dispatch says the British Government has chartered five steamships there and will dispatch them to South Africa with wheat, horses, mules and other war supplies.

BRITISH CRUISER FOR DELAGOA BAY.

SALONICA, Oct. 8.—The British cruiser *Thetis* sailed today for Delagoa Bay.

LATE MAUI ITEMS

Very Heavy Rainfall Last Week
All Over the Island.

MAKAWAO LITERARY SOCIETY

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels
and a General Budget of Inter-
esting News Items.

MAUI, Oct. 21.—During the week Maui has had a large rainfall, which has saved the life of the Island, speaking from an agricultural point of view. The downpour began during the night of the 17th and came to an end during the afternoon of the 20th. On West Maui, in Wailuku and Lahaina districts, the showers were light until Friday, when from 0.44 to 0.59 inch fell. During the same day at Makawao post-office 2½ inches fell, and 2.25 inches at Hamoa plantation, Hana. From the night of the 17th to the evening of the 20th, between 4 and 5 inches fell at Grove Ranch, Paia; 4.60 inches at Hamoa plantation, and 5.35 inches at Haleakala ranch, Makawao. From the above record it is evident that East Maui received the greater part of the moisture. At Kamaole, Kula, the natives were so overjoyed to see their gulches running with water that they ran out into the rain and made little ditches from the gulches to their cisterns.

F. W. Beardsley of Oakland Realty Syndicate is in Wailuku.

John Fleming of Paia departed last week for Honolulu to accept a position in the office of Alexander & Baldwin.

During Monday, the 16th, Messrs. J. L. Coke and Courtney left Wailuku for a tour of East Maui via Keanae and Ulupakau.

Engineer McLaughlin, who has been engaged on the Kihei pumps, is in Lahaina viewing the extensive pumping-plants of Pioneer plantation.

The October meeting of the Makawao Literary Society has been indefinitely postponed on account of inclement weather. Rain prevented holding the meeting during the evening of the 19th and also during the evening of the 20th, when postponed to that evening.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Oct. 7, barge Ruth, Oleson, 12½ days from San Francisco, with water-pipe for Hawaiian Commercial Co. Sailed, Oct. 21, bark Colusa, Ewart, in ballast for Departure Bay. She was towed to sea by the steamer Clandine.

A vessel thought to be the bark C. B. Kinney is trying to enter Kahului harbor.

KIHEI—Arrived, Oct. 19, barkentine Mary Winkeleman, Bennecke, 51 days from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

Weather—Rain still threatens.

MANY THANKS.

I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massengill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The transport Newport, which arrived from Manila Monday night, was in a storm off the Chinese coast with the Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking, the trans- port Pennsylvania and the Navy hospital-ship Solace. When the gale was at its height the port lifeboat was badly damaged and the portholes were smashed in. But little progress was made in ten days. In that time the trans- port sailed 1,000 miles and in two of the days but 120 miles.

The Secret of Health

The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and nerves. Therefore the medicine that expels impurities from the blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissue, reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People



their wonderful power to conquer disease, and caused the miraculous cures that have startled the scientific world. Thousands of cases have demonstrated that this remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Frank Tucker, a prominent farmer, of Versailles, Indiana. His daughter, Lucy, is now fifteen years old; three years ago she began ailing. The rosy color in her cheeks gave way to a paleness and she became rapidly thin. As she grew weaker she became the victim of nervous prostration.

Most of the time she was confined to the bed and was almost on the verge of going into St. Vitus' dance.

Finally the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Said he was treating a similar case with them and they were curing the patient. We began giving the pills at once, and the next day she was able to get up and walk about. We continued giving her one pill after each meal until she was well. We began giving her the medicine last August, and she took the last dose in October, having used eight boxes. She is now entirely well and has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous."

FRANK TUCKER, Mrs. FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1899.

HUGH JOHNSON, Justice of the Peace.

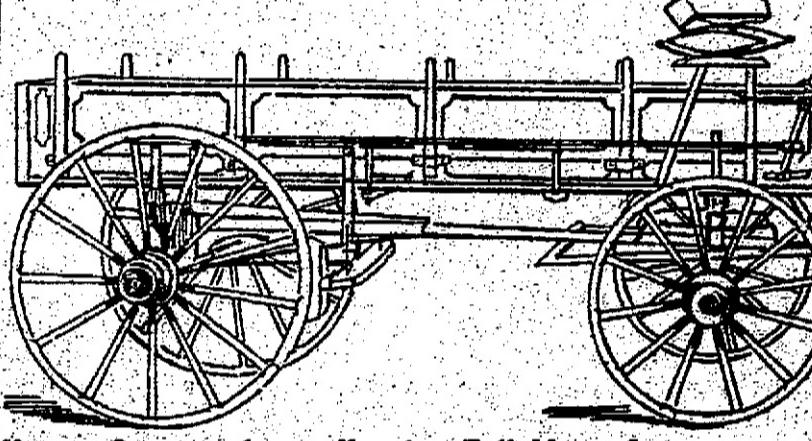
Versailles, Indiana, April 29th, 1897.—From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists in West, Central, and Eastern States, and by mail order by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. on receipt of price 50 cents per box, 6 boxes, \$5.00.

G. SCHUMAN'S

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY

FORT STREET.



Keeps Constantly on Hand a Full Line of

Studebaker Farm Wagons, Lumber Wagons, Dilivery Spring Wagons, Plantation and Contractors Dump Carts

A FULL LINE OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

Sole Agent for the Studebaker Goods.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.

LIMITED

General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our line would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

SPECIAL FOR HAWAII.

As the largest mail order business in the Pacific, we supply every article of merchandise required for the trade with the Hawaiian Islands and with our facilities for shipping to and from the Islands, we may be said to have every dealer in the Hawaiian Islands should handle our high grade merchandise.

FOR \$14.75 we furnish one STUDEBAKER TRACTOR, including the engine, boiler, flywheel, pump, belt, pulley, etc., and a high grade guaranteed pneumatic tires.

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NOT DECIDED YET

Motion to Dissolve Hawaiian Tramways Injunction

IS ARGUED AND SUBMITTED

Paul Neumann's Severe Strictures on Southwick—Judge Perry Reserves His Decision.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The time of Judge Perry was taken up most of yesterday in hearing arguments on the motion of the Hawaiian Tramways Company to dissolve the injunction obtained in the suit of T. S. Southwick.

Arguing against the motion, Mr. McClellan relied on a strict construction of the law in his client's favor, claiming that the defendant company had admitted in the affidavit of W. H. Pain that it was about to do the very things which plaintiff sought to enjoin it from doing, and that it should be compelled to answer the complaint instead of trying to wriggle out of its difficulties by a motion to dismiss the injunction. He begged the court to take into consideration the fact that if the injunction was dissolved money would be spent freely every day by the Tramways Company in a manner which the plaintiff believed would be simply wasted and that his pecuniary interests would suffer.

In support of the motion Paul Neumann was quite severe in his strictures on the plaintiff, T. S. Southwick, whom he characterized as merely a plaintiff in disguise, the servant and clerk of W. R. Castle, whom he believed had furnished Southwick the money to pay for the stock he claimed to own in the company. Warning of his subject, Mr. Neumann said, in substance:

"If the Rapid Transit desires to fight this matter out with us why do they not come out in the open instead of in an underhand way. All of our acts in laying a double track have been open and above board, and the public has had full knowledge of them through the daily newspapers."

"We deny that Southwick is a stockholder in our company for the reason that it is a physical impossibility for anyone purchasing stock in Honolulu to have it transferred on the books of the company in London on the following day. In arguing the case counsel on the other side forgot that they are representing T. S. Southwick, a stockholder in our company, but talk all the time in the interests of the Rapid Transit Company. I do not, for one moment imagine that this court will sustain their pretense that we are injuring the interests of Southwick. Nothing has been advanced to sustain the contention that Southwick has sustained injury. If we have done any wrong it is not for the Government to stop us and not Southwick, especially when every act we have done has been with the knowledge and consent of the Executive Council?"

"What possible injury can we have done to a stockholder of twelve hours only on his own showing? No, it is not Southwick who has been injured, but the very company which, by borrowing a few T rails from the Oahu Railway, has committed the very offence of which we are now accused. They thought we would enjoin them from laying those little rails, but we didn't; we simply laid back and smiled."

"With regard to the affidavits. Mr. Southwick has sworn to one and Mr. Pain to another. Is there any particular odor of sanctity about Southwick that his affidavit, a 12-hour stockholder's affidavit should be preferred to that of W. H. Pain?"

"Again, no enterprise should be enjoined by any court unless a clear prima facie case of wrongdoing has been made out. This plaintiff buys into a corporation for the sole purpose of hampering it. It is one of the grossest cases of deceit ever perpetrated in any court. Why doesn't the Rapid Transit Company commence this suit instead of masquerading behind the name of Southwick? It is easier for them to maintain it than him for they may be injured by us. The fact that the Rapid Transit is behind Southwick in this case appears on the surface and it bubbles up in every place. This is a sham suit from beginning to end. It is but a flimsy pretext of the worst kind. No one can make me believe that any court can ever be brought to exercise its highest powers in favor of a man who is at best a humbug. No, your Honor, it is not for Mr. Southwick to ask us to be virtuous. His whole suit is designed for the purpose of misleading and prejudicing the Court against us."

"Coming to the question of the use of electricity about which counsel has made so much ado. Mr. Pain has sworn that it is not our present intention to do so, but I will go further and say that we will use it when the proper time comes whether the Rapid Transit Company likes it or not, but we will not use it without the sanction of the Government and the courts. When the time comes for us to use electricity it will be used. Mr. Castle's clerk, Mr. W. R. Castle himself, Mr. Ballentyne, the Rapid Transit Company and Mr. McClellan to the contrary notwithstanding."

"In conclusion, I wish to say emphatically that we have attempted nothing but what is within the scope of our powers. I will even say further our duty, for it is our duty to give the best possible service to the public. Is it right that when we prepare to make a move that will directly benefit the

greatest state of traffic on our streets that we should be brought into Court and enjoined by one who is at best a masquerader? I leave the matter to your Honor's sense of justice."

Judge Perry briefly announced that his decision would be reserved.

STEEL STEAMERS

For Hawaiian Trade to New York.

The Sugar Fleet Is Also to be Reinforced by Many New Steel Bark.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Within six months from the present time the first of a fleet of steel steamships will sail from New York for San Francisco en route to Honolulu as a regular line of service which is to be inaugurated. These vessels are now in process of construction. One, the California, is building at the Union Iron Works, and will be delivered in May; the others are on the stocks in the Roach shipyards on the Delaware, and will be ready for service during 1900. These are the American, the Hawaiian and the Oregonian. They will all be sister ships, built from practically the same plans.

The vessels will be 430 feet long over-all, 51 feet breadth of beam and 31 feet 9 inches deep. They will draw when loaded, 26 feet of water. Their carrying capacities will be 8,350 tons of 2,240 pounds, and their coal bunker capacity will be 1,500 tons. They will have a maximum speed of 10 knots. They will carry a crew of 40 each, including 20 coalpassers, besides officers. The vessels will be fitted for carrying freight only, a few extra staterooms in the cabins will accommodate several passengers, but they will not be passenger ships. The vessels will cost about \$500,000 each. Those in course of construction in the East will make the trip from New York to San Francisco in 60 days, the course being through the Straits of Magellan; the only stop made en route will be at Coquimbo, Chile, where they will coal. They will stop at San Francisco on the outward trip only; on the return trip they will go direct from Honolulu to New York, pausing only at the coaling station.

A vessel will leave New York every 45 days. It is the desire of the owners to reduce this interval to 30 days; but to do this two more steamers would be required; these additional vessels will be built at the earliest date possible, the next ship being designed to be one of 10,000 tons capacity. The existing price of steel, however, precludes the giving of any further orders for the present. An order for a vessel placed in March was sought to be duplicated, but there was demanded an increase in price of the necessary steel of about 30 per cent. It was the desire of the owners to place all the contracts for building the ships on this Coast, but the yards here were so full of other work that they could not guarantee to turn them out within the same time as the Eastern yards, and time was the essence of the situation.

The placing of steamers regularly on the trade between New York and Hawaii is an innovation. Heretofore it has been conducted by sailing ships. A few years ago several steamers went over the route, bringing a general cargo, but they made a failure of the enterprise financially and the experiment was not repeated. The Ohio and Pennsylvania came around from New York last year, bringing general cargoes, but their primary purpose in coming was to engage in the Klondike trade.

Rumors are in circulation in Manila that Major Cheatham discovered three American prisoners who had been bound, gagged and shot by the insurgents. These rumors have not been confirmed, however.

THE TWO ORPHANS.

At the opera house on Saturday evening the Clay Clement Company produced the ever-welcome melodrama, "The Two Orphans," to a large and highly interested audience.

The play throughout its entire length was followed with keen interest and its many highly sensational situations found much favor, particularly with the gallery element. "The Two Orphans" is so well known throughout the world that it is not necessary to describe it here.

In the character of the Chevalier Mr. Clement gave one of his best impersonations. As the high-minded gentleman throughout and more especially in the duel scene he was well up to all requirements. As Jaques Frochard Mr. Frank Curtis made his first appearance with the company and at the same time secured the hearty ill-will of the house, a tribute to consistent acting. The Pierre of Mr. Bell was a capital study which was made the most of while Mr. Williams as the Count secured a liberal share of applause. As Henriette Mrs. Clement rose to the occasion in the more dramatic situations and contrasted excellently with the Louise of Miss Foltz, whose interpretation demands an especial mark of approval. La Frochard always draws upon herself the bitter denunciations of an excited house and Miss Marshall received a fair reward for her efforts in this direction. The support of the company was well up to requirements.

"The Corsican Brothers," produced at the matinee performance, was also well received by a good house.

THAT BAD SULTAN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A special from Bucharest says that the Sultan has drowned in the Bosphorus several ladies of the harem suspected of complicity with members of the young Turkish party.

On Tuesday Mr. Loebenstein and Mr. Scott arrived at a settlement of the value of the land on the Puoo side of the Waikiki, through which the new road will be cut on completion of the bridge. The Government, on the recommendation of Mr. Loebenstein, pays

**M. BERTILLON AND HIS INSTRUMENTS.**

M. Alphonse Bertillon is famous as the inventor of a system of identifying criminals. The system consists chiefly of measurements made with specially constructed instruments. M. Bertillon was a witness against Dreyfus, but the general impression is that he failed as an expert in criminology.

NEWS FROM APIA

Report That Tamasese Was Made King.

News Comes from German Source and May Not be Reliable—American Consul Mixed Up.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A special cable to the Chicago Tribune from Berlin says:

News comes from Apia that the natives have proclaimed Tamasese as king, despite the recent agreement of the United States, Germany and Great Britain to abolish that office.

The Cologne Gazette's Apia correspondent sends a long indictment of the Consular Government. He says the natives do not conceal their disrespect for the representatives of the treaty powers, relating a singular incident as an illustration. Tamasese invited the officials and the leading white citizens of Apia to a wedding feast. All went except the Germans.

The American Consul, Mr. Osborne, made a speech, thus giving the affair official recognition. Thereupon Tamasese's followers danced and sang impromptu songs proclaiming Tamasese as king, announcing the destruction of the opposing natives if they resisted his authority.

When the letter was mailed, September 8, hundreds of Tamasese's and Tana's followers were gathered at Apia preparing to swear allegiance before the eyes of the foreign Consuls by presenting gifts and attesting homage. The letter says a New Zealand lawyer named Gurr is managing the affair.

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**Bedroom Sets
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that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

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Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

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Leading Furniture Dealers.

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USE THE VACUUM OILS

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLEET was lubricated with

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THE BRITISH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE and other Navies

Use Vacuum Oils

ADMIRAL CAMARA, has ordered for the CARLOS V. and PELAYO of the Spanish Navy the

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IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS the standard of merit is

The "Vacuum"

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

AGENT FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Fort and Merchant Streets.

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The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. — Fort Street.

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**J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 24, 1899

DEEYFUS-SURRATT.

France has her Dreyfus case. America has her Surratt case. In both the government and the people, in a frenzy of excitement, provoked by similar causes, abandoned the principles of justice and committed a national crime.

Prof. Scott aptly alluded to the Surratt case during the discussion of the Dreyfus case in a meeting of the Research club last Friday.

Mrs. Surratt was executed as one of the accessories to the assassination of President Lincoln. The verdict of history will be, if it is not now, that she was judicially murdered. She was tried before a court-martial in a time of intense excitement, and with others was convicted of the crime. Two days afterwards she was strangled on the scaffold. She was allowed no appeal to a higher court, as Dreyfus was allowed. The Executive refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued in her behalf, and snapped its fingers at the courts. Her witnesses were intimidated. The gates of the White House were barred against the admission of any humane petitioners. Even her daughter lying prostrate on the steps of the Executive Mansion was refused a hearing. A recommendation to mercy, signed by five members of the court-martial was taken to the door of it by Judge Advocate Holt, who acted for the government in convicting her, but it is not clearly known to this hour, whether or not President Johnson saw it.

The evidence upon which Mrs. Surratt was convicted was officially published some months afterwards. Many cool headed men who had read the evidence published during the trial in the journals, feared that the court-martial in convicting Mrs. Surratt was only responding to the excitement of the moment. After there was an opportunity to study the evidence in full, many, especially lawyers and judges, felt that the evidence was insufficient to convict, and that if the case had been reviewed by the courts, or it had been tried before a jury, under the direction of the court, no conviction would have been possible. But the deed was done. The woman had been executed by the national authorities, and the public sentiment revives and condemns its own conduct.

At the same time among the thinking classes there was a conviction that wrong had been done. They saw that the fact that Booth visited Mrs. Surratt's house was not sufficient evidence of guilt. Booth's associates declared that she took no part whatever in the commission of the crime. Those who were executed with Mrs. Surratt, stated solemnly on the day of their execution that she was innocent. Those who were sent to the Dry Tortugas said also that she was innocent.

Judge Advocate Holt and John A. Bingham, a member of the House, had conducted the prosecution. Judge Holt became restless at the slur cast upon him that he had permitted her execution, by withholding from President Johnson the recommendation to mercy. In 1883, eighteen years after the affair, he publicly addressed a letter to James Speed, Attorney-General during Johnson's presidency, pitifully, urgently asking him to state publicly that the President had received the recommendation to mercy. This would have cleared Holt from the charge of abetting the execution. Speed refused to reveal Cabinet transactions, and Holt publicly denounced him for not removing this stain on his character. (North American Review July, 1888.)

John A. Bingham, who had assisted in the prosecution, was a member of the House, and on making some remarks on one occasion, Gen. Butler of Massachusetts turned on him with contempt and taunted him with, "Hanging an innocent woman."

Judge Bingham was afterwards appointed Minister to Japan and made an excellent record. The conviction and execution of Mrs. Surratt weighed on his mind. There were occasions when he failed to control himself and on these not infrequent occasions, he not only denounced President Johnson for failing to save the woman but indulged in the strongest profanity towards his action. He stated again and again that the President had said to him that he would not hang Mrs. Surratt, and that he, the President had the recommendation to mercy before him. The President denied this statement.

There is this difference, if it is a difference, between the two cases. Dreyfus was convicted, imprisoned, retried, convicted and pardoned. Had he been executed on the first conviction

like Mrs. Surratt, the case would have ended and justice in this world would never have been done. As it is, France made some reparation. America never has.

Dr. Mudd, who bound up Wilkes Booth's broken leg, was convicted and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for life we believe. At the end of eight years of imprisonment, the President, on a careful re-examination of the evidence, pardoned him. He had, unfortunately, known Booth, and the latter in his flight called upon him to dress his broken leg. But the evidence on which he was convicted by an excited court-martial was so flimsy that a Justice of the Peace would not have considered it. The air at the time was full of conspiracies. The assassination of a President put the nation beyond self-control. It demanded vengeance and it could not wait. Even then, there were men who never lost their heads, and believed and said that it was for the Civil courts and not for a court-martial to try the accused.

Under these circumstances we should hesitate, as Americans, to denounce the French people.

IS IT PEACEY?

If Aguinaldo is disbanding his forces and relies upon his Democratic and Mugwump allies in America to fight his battles, he has adopted a sagacious and brilliant policy. His war expenses are probably less than \$10,000 per day, perhaps much less, while we are spending at least half a million per day in fighting him. But what does it profit him if it is a losing game and he suspects that it is?

If he leaves his cause to the American people, he will find that his suspicions are without foundation. No doubt our treatment of the Chinese by the Federal Exclusion Act, and the foolish promises of Consul Wildman have given the Filipinos much cause for lack of faith in our good motives.

But Aguinaldo is not a statesman, and few foreigners can be found who can understand the real thought of the American people. The final policy of both Republicans and Democrats in America is precisely the same. It is the policy founded on tradition, to permit men to govern themselves, with this reservation, that they shall govern themselves without disturbing the peace. Neither Great Britain or the United States in the interests of trade will permit these weaker races to cut each other's throats under the cloak of self-government.

Let us not be impatient with Aguinaldo, though we drive him to the wall. We have perhaps, through the absence of diplomatic skill, shown to the Filipino too much of the sword, and too little of the friendly hand. With time, and blood and iron comes light and finally understanding. The war has educated both sides. The American people are in the period of sober second thought and in that period wisdom takes deep root.

THE GOVERNMENT MONEY.

What should the Government do with the enormous amount of coin held in the treasury vaults? It will soon reach the sum of \$2,000,000. For the number of people and the amount of business transacted here, this sum held in suspense is excessive, and already disturbs business interests. The Advertiser stated, some weeks since, that an accumulation of money in the Federal treasury, far less in proportion to this sum, threatened the banking interests in 1886 with a panic, and the government relieved the pressure by depositing the money in the banks. This was not done by any authority of law. But the transaction was safe, because security was obtained for the deposits.

The opinion of the Attorney-General, it closely followed, as it should be, forbids the spending of any money on any property belonging to the United States, including lands, roads, docks and buildings. Territorial money cannot be lawfully spent upon Federal property. Until some authority to do so is issued from Washington, expenditures upon public improvement must cease, unless certain risks are taken.

Such authority may be received before long, which will protect the Government in expending money according to municipal law.

But aside from this, there is, and will be, an excessive accumulation in the treasury, which should be in circulation.

The local Government is not authorized to run the business of the country. But if the business community are united in urging the Government to relieve the pressure for money, it should at once take measures to distribute this "dead" coin, and make it useful. There is no difficulty in doing so, if the business community urges it.

This is a matter which the Chamber of Commerce should take notice of at once, and furnish the Government with some authoritative data upon which it may act. It is not for the Government to take the initiative, because it should not volunteer to act, beyond the sphere of its duties as prescribed by law.

Mr. Dole, manifestly bound to show respect to the opinions of his superior officers, could hardly have said less than he did, or with less offense.

A SENATIONAL REPORT.

The San Francisco Call of the 18th contains sensational extracts from a report said to have been by a special agent sent by the War Department to examine the condition of affairs in Luzon. The Call declares that the report was pigeon holed, but that the extracts which it publishes are genuine. The Call's language, which seems to be justifiable if the facts related are true, is: "It tells plainly and directly of the jealousy, backbiting and dishonesty of certain officials in the army and navy, of the misinformation constantly sent out to the public, of the shameful treatment of the wives and daughters of the natives by some of the American troops, of the gross incompetency of many political appointees and of the heartless conspiracies on the part of men in public and private life to rob both the natives and this Government."

There is nothing remarkable in this report. It is with some modification merely a repetition of scores of reports made to the Government during the Civil war, and which are accessible to the reader. The jealousies existing among the officers are of the same kind that made the brave heart of President Lincoln so weary during that war. Regarding the treatment of the enemy, can we expect the soldier to show deference, or even kindness to people he is expected to kill? What we call the "treachery" of the Filipinos, they call "patriotism." And if they take advantage of opportunities to kill our men by ambuscade, and false flags of truce, will not our men retaliate in their exasperation? As for looting and rapine, they are the incidents of war. The German proverb is, "When war breaks out, the devil enlarges hell." Its condition cannot be very materially changed by treaties or preaching. The men who deliver orations and write poetry about the nobility of war, are not out of the ranks. One may imagine an army of chivalrous knights, filled with lofty principles, treating the erring people of Manila with courtesy and consideration. The fibre of the men in the ranks of our regulars is not of this fine make.

Assuming that this report, published by the Call is true, it does not show that the war is less necessary or just. The conditions only show the mysterious and cruel ways of evolution.

THE N. Y. SUN'S CRITICISM.

The New York Sun, in a long editorial in its issue of Sept. 25th, severely criticizes Mr. Dole, because he had said in an interview that, "Secretary Hay was not thoroughly informed as to the lines on which we are working here."

The Sun chose to regard this remark as a piece of impertinence and accordingly abuses the local Executive. The New York Sun has always been friendly to Hawaiian interests and to the Dole Government. Why it should select this remark of Mr. Dole's as a reason for making an attack upon him, is certainly not easy of explanation.

Had it been better informed, the Sun would not only not have made the severe comments it has made, but would have, on the other hand, sympathized with the trials and tribulations of governing a territory which takes orders from three separate departments of the Federal Government, which, through lack of time, do not always work in harmony.

The Sun did not know, when it made its comment on Mr. Dole's conduct, that, at the time of annexation he carefully framed questions on many doubtful points, and asked to be guided from Washington. Could there have been a better forethought, or more complete evidence of a desire to be guided by President McKinley?

The State Department answered these questions, through Mr. Sewall, and among other replies, told the local Government to continue the administration of the land laws as they are a part of the municipal laws. And so the administration continued, until the squatters made a movement towards raising their sovereignty on Hawaii, and defeating the homestead laws.

Secretary Hay without taking the trouble to find out what his predecessor had advised and directed, took a new attitude in the matter; due to his own examination of the case, and, without it seems, being acquainted with the directions given by his predecessor. His views were followed by the opinion of the Attorney-General, and the proclamation of the President, overthrowing the instructions asked for and given at the time of annexation.

Under these circumstances what would the Sun have said, if it held Mr. Dole's responsible position? Would it have confined itself to the mild language used by Mr. Dole when he said, "The Secretary is not thoroughly informed" to the lines on which, we have been working here?" that is, the Secretary is not thoroughly informed as to the contents of documents in his own office.

Mr. Dole, manifestly bound to show respect to the opinions of his superior officers, could hardly have said less than he did, or with less offense.

The Sun in his place would have lost its temper, and taken its usual course of abusing the Federal Executive.

Nor would the Sun have said what it has, if it had known that the land laws which the local Executive have been administering, up to the time of the President's proclamation, are in favor of American civilization, and intended to secure it. Their suspension has already partially stopped some desirable immigration and in a period of transition when American settlers are sorely needed. It may be said with the utmost respect, that neither the President nor his secretaries, have the time to study our local situation. They do not, as well as the majority of our own people do not, comprehend that every hour the Asiatic forces are increasing in these Islands, and that soon, by the sheer force of numbers and intelligence, will make themselves felt.

The only practical way to meet, with some modification merely a repetition of scores of reports made to the Government during the Civil war, and which are accessible to the reader. The jealousies existing among the officers are of the same kind that made the brave heart of President Lincoln so weary during that war.

Regarding the treatment of the enemy, can we expect the soldier to show deference, or even kindness to people he is expected to kill? What we call the "treachery" of the Filipinos, they call "patriotism."

And if they take advantage of opportunities to kill our men by ambuscade, and false flags of truce, will not our men retaliate in their exasperation?

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FATE OF THE BOERS.

Herr Friedenthal Tells of the Country and Its People.

THE DYNAMITE MONOPOLY.

Boers are hospitable to strangers but suspicious of foreign settlers of any nationality.

In conversation with a representative of this paper yesterday afternoon at his rooms at the Hawaiian Hotel, Herr Friedenthal expressed himself as more than pleased with his visit here, and has nothing but the highest appreciation of the culture of Honolulu people and of the beauty of Hawaii Net.

"In all my travels," said Herr Friedenthal, "and I have yet to learn of a part of this habitable sphere which I have not yet visited, I have never found a peer to this beautiful land. I have witnessed the famed beauties of Ceylon, Candia, Madeira and the Canaries, but it is reserved for this, my last tour of the world and my second visit to these Islands, to find the most beautiful jewel of them all—the Paradise of the Pacific, Hawaii."

Speaking of his travels and in answer to a question as to his tour through South Africa and the Transvaal, Herr Friedenthal said:

"With regard to that matter you must not expect an impartial opinion from me, for I have seen too much of the English not to fall in line with the strongest admirers of progress and award them all honor for their mighty effort toward the advancement of the world, and yet one cannot but sympathize with the Boer in his trouble. The Englishman in the Transvaal looks upon the Boer somewhat in the same manner as he would a pig; to him he appears a slovenly, filthy, hypocritical rogue, content to dawdle his life away in raising a few sheep and cattle for his own use, and taking neither part nor share in the development of the natural resources of his country; but in this the Englishman is mistaken; the Boer has but one book—his Bible; and he firmly believes in its teaching; nor is he as filthy in habits as is said. He is ignorant, inasmuch as he does not care for the world outside the Transvaal, he is cunning, but it is the cunning of the uneducated man only, not that of the cultivated swindler with whom he is brought in contact too often for his own prosperity, but he is truly hospitable to every stranger; he loves his veldt, his horse and his rifle as his life, and most certainly he will cheerfully lay down the latter in endeavoring to retain the former. He does not wish to close his country, like China, but he does want the management of his country to remain in his own hands; he knows he is already in a minority so far as numbers are concerned, and he knows also that as soon as he surrenders to the uitlanders the right of franchise just as soon does he relinquish all hope of so doing. He is well aware that he is not fighting the English as a nation, but the millionaires, the speculators and wire-pullers of all nations with Cecil Rhodes at their head, and he looks toward the day, if he should fall, when his country will be as closely fenced as is the adjoining Kimberley diamond district, where to be the finder of a precious stone is to be a most unlucky man, since such a man must carry it immediately to the Commissioners under pain of a heavy penalty, where its value is appraised and he receives a tittle of its real worth and is closely watched ever afterwards."

"To give an idea of the non-progressive nature and ignorance of the Boer, while in Bloemfontein I happened to be present in the Raad, or Parliamentary Assembly, and heard a discussion (in Dutch, of course,) on a proposal to build a new railroad. One member stated that he did not see the necessity for such a work; they already had one and their fathers did not deem it necessary, so why should they. The news one obtains from South Africa in regard to the Boers must be believed in part only, since the principal sources are the Cape Times and Argus, both strong supporters of Mr. Rhodes and his imperialistic policy. The Boers, as their name signifies, are purely peasants; they are white as the uitlanders, have their own patriarchal laws and abide by them in the strictest sense; if they have no love for the uitlander, are they to be blamed and despised? It is asserted that they are most corrupt in their business transactions, but I have seen no more corruption than elsewhere. Krueger himself is a rich man but by no means a millionaire. It has been said that Cecil Rhodes once stated that for \$10,000 he could buy the Boers, but events have proved the fallacy of such a statement. In regard to the dynamite monopoly, the facts are that a few years ago, when the country was not so prosperous as today, when it was in fact poor, the Government sold the right to import the explosive to a foreign corporation. Now this company fixes its own price, which must be paid, yet the Government cannot break its contract, for with the Boers such an act would be the blackest of sins upon the whole nation."

"Then again, the price of coal is fixed by the Netherlands Railway Company, who built their road when no other corporation would do so. Can the Boers be blamed for a plain business transaction by the railroad monopoly, no matter how hard it strikes the consumers?"

"As a matter of fact, the gold output is not taxed to any such extent as

is the diamond output from the Kimberley (Cape Colony) district. It is not generally known that the monster petition to Queen Victoria from the uitlanders was followed by one quite as large from British residents upon the other side of the question; nor is it generally known that President Krueger presented claims to all uitlanders and inlanders alike who had paid their taxes during the year. As to the present war, there can be but one ending, although the Boers will do an immense amount of damage to the millionaire mine-owners whom they clearly recognize as the prime movers in the present trouble. For the English Queen and her people the Boers have a profound respect, but so soon as any Englishman, or, for that matter, any foreigner becomes a settler in this country he becomes the object of the Boer's suspicion and dislike; but, though the war is a most lamentable affair, progress must carry the day always, and the fate of the Boer will add but another page to the book of history."

A TICKET FOR 1900 Suggested by New York Mail and Express.

Let us be William J. Bryan for President and A. Kinison for the Tailor.

Inasmuch as the Three Tailors of Tooley Street resolved certain important things in the name of "we, the people of England," there is no earthly reason why the "anti-imperialists" of the United States should not extend their protecting influence over the destinies of the nation on a somewhat similar plan. The report from Washington, therefore, that they are about to form a brand-new political party, with all the modern improvements, is not at all alarming. They should go ahead by all means. Their performances would brighten up the gloom very decidedly. To help the scheme along the Mail and Express begin to offer the following suggestions:

FOR PRESIDENT.
W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, if not otherwise engaged.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, if he can get permission of Emilio Aguinaldo.

PLATFORM.
Resolved. That the American eagle is a buzzard.

Resolved. That we hereby denounce the Puritans for not obtaining the consent of the governed.

Resolved. That Admiral George Dewey shall be tried by court-martial for his discourteous treatment of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.

Resolved. That the American soldiers now operating in the Philippines shall be brought home and slapped into jail for the reckless use of firearms.

Resolved. That the man who says Aguinaldo is a treacherous wretch is no gentleman.

Resolved. That the present Administration has fractured the southeast corner of the Declaration of Independence and forced the American Constitution into innocuous desuetude.

Resolved. That we do now take up a collection.

This is merely an outline platform, but it fairly represents the principles to which the "anti-imperialists" are committed. As for the ticket suggested above it is running over with voice and sympathy, and would sweep Dead, Mass., and the third ward of Lincoln, Neb., like a prairie fire in August. The new party can't get into the field too soon. The bars are down, the clover is knee high, and the newcomer can cavort and be glad. Make ready, everybody, to welcome the little stran-

LIVELY STEAMSHIP WAR.

Pacific Mail and South American Liner Involved.

PANAMA. Oct. 13.—War between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the South American Steamship Company seems to be on in earnest. The Pacific Mail has cut passenger rates from Panama to Ocos and all intermediate points in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador 50 per cent, and the other two companies, which work in harmony, announce a cut of 25 per cent in the same traffic. It is possible that the latter companies will next month commence running their steamers to San Francisco, and if they do there will be an interesting three-cornered fight, for a German company is already in the field on that route.

MOJAVE WIPE OUT AGAIN.

BAKERSFIELD. Cal., Oct. 9.—The town of Mojave was wiped out by fire tonight. The flames started under the platform of the railroad freight shed at 8:15 o'clock. They soon destroyed the transfer platform, the Southern Pacific warehouse and four cars.

The warehouse contained considerable freight and made a furious blaze. By hard work the passenger depot and railroad eating-house were saved.

Meager details received here say that the flames spread from the railroad warehouse to the business portion of the town, which was destroyed.

Most of the residences on the south side of the track were also destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

W. H. Shipman has purchased the lease of the Baker ranch, Hawaii, and about a thousand head of cattle thereon. Henry Barton, formerly with the Capitol Coffee Company, has been appointed manager by Mr. Shipman.

"As a matter of fact, the gold out-

SUIT FOR DAMAGES

Akana Wants Twenty-One Thousand Dollars from Colburn.

FIVE THOUSAND FOR MRS. AKANA

Suit for Particular Damages: Personal Injuries and Unlawful Entry and Trespass.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth yesterday returned to the Circuit Court the papers in the trespass suit of Wong Chan Akana against John F. Colburn, with his return of service theron. A panel of the complaint shows that it will take just \$1,000 of John Colburn's hard-earned wealth to settle Akana's claim.

In the first place Akana wants an even ten thousand of Colburn's dollars for what he did on the 16th of October, 1899, wrongfully and forcibly enter the store and dwelling-house of plaintiff on the corner of King and Alakes streets and then and there with force and arms violently eject and expel plaintiff and his wife, and employees from said premises and close and lock up the same and retain therein the goods and effects of the plaintiff, all of which proceedings were in contradiction of his private rights under the law and to his damage in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Five thousand more is asked as special damages for that defendant while committing the trespass aforesaid did unlawfully assault, seize hold of plaintiff and throw him violently and forcibly down, by which the plaintiff was greatly injured in his feelings and person in the amount stated.

Five thousand dollars more is wanted for that Colburn during the commission of the trespass first stated, did unlawfully and forcibly eject and remove from said premises plaintiff's wife, who was then and for a long time theretofore had been ill and confined to her bed and caused her to remain for a considerable time partly unclothed upon the sidewalk in front of said premises, all of which acts caused plaintiff great mental suffering, etc., worth the sum claimed.

Enough material for the Hilo Rail-

way has been ordered in the States to make comfortable cargoes for vessels in the Hilo trade for the next six months.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Union Mill Company, Kohala, will be held on Monday, November 6, at 10 o'clock a.m.

If you are contemplating the pur-

chase of any live stock call and see recent consignments received by the Honolulu Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

An application for a charter for the Peter C. Jones, Limited, corporation, was filed yesterday morning by Mr. Jones. The estate is incorporated at \$300,000.

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If you are contemplating the pur-

chase of any live stock call and see

recent consignments received by the

Honolulu Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

Plantation owners, managers, agents

and buyers patronize home industry;

no need of sending abroad for har-

nese, C. R. Collins, King street, near

Nuuau, can supply you with any

amount and description of both single

and double harnesses.

The Hallowe'en social under the aus-

pices of the Christian Endeavor So-

ciety in connection with the Central

Union church, was well attended last

night at the residence of Mrs. Judd in

spite of inclement weather. A most

enjoyable evening was experienced by

all the young people present.

The first volume of "Makapala by

the Sea," by Anne M. Prescott, is

fresh from the press. This is a col-

lection of articles from the pen of this

well-known authoress and will be

greeted with pleasure by the many

friends of the writer. It is neatly

bound in wine and gold and should find

a ready sale.

At the meeting of the Kihel stock-

holders yesterday morning the pro-

gram already outlined at length in this

paper was put through unanimously.

Alexander & Baldwin become the

agents and the Hawaiian Commercial

people will fill the cane until the two

are consolidated.

The Whitehouse Contracting & Con-

struction Company is the latest cor-

poration to apply for a charter at the

Interior Office. The capital of the

company will be \$25,000 and the pro-

gram will be \$25,000.

Quotation Changes—Thirty-seven.

Session Sales—Morning Session.

Two hundred Ewa, \$20.00.

Afternoon Session—One hundred

Honokaa, \$34.25; 25 Kihel, \$18.50.

Outside Sales Reported—Ten Pepe-

keo, \$19; 100 Ewa, \$24.50.

Quotation Changes—Thirty-seven.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this

port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CITY OF PEKING.....OCT. 21

GARLIC.....OCT. 21

HONGKONG MARU.....NOV. 8

RIO DE JANEIRO.....NOV. 17

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THE WAIALUA CASE

Judge Perry Renders a Sweeping Decision.

The Plaintiff Soper Gets About Everything He Asked for in His Complaint.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judge Perry yesterday morning handed down his decision in the Super-Dillingham-Waialua Agricultural Company case, which has occupied the public interest for so many months. The property interests involved in this case were so large—amounting to a million dollars—the importance of the issues so great and the amount of testimony so voluminous that the decision was not expected for some weeks, although the final outcome was foreshadowed in questions submitted by the court to the attorneys a few days ago for further argument. It must be patent to everyone that Judge Perry has taken into consideration the large number of people peculiarly interested in the controversy and has worked night and day on the case since it was submitted. Nor should the court stenographer, Mr. J. W. Jones, be denied a meed of praise in this matter, for the rapidity with which he has transcribed his notes has contributed much to an early decision.

The judgment of the court in this case covers about one hundred pages of ordinary typewriting. The history of the case is gone into from its inception and all the important correspondence between parties is reproduced. In a nutshell, the court decrees that the plaintiff, John H. Soper, is entitled to what he brought suit for. This is more fully set out in the final portion of the decision, which is copied verbatim, as follows:

To recapitulate, then, if the compensation provided for by the letter of June 20 has become due to the complainants, such compensation consists of five per cent of one million dollars in paid up stock, to-wit, 500 shares, 75% additional shares of paid up stock remaining out of Dillingham's 600 of the 1200 shares for promotion expenses, and the sum of \$62,875 cash being the proceeds of 524 1/4 other shares of paid up stock, as damages.

FLYING SQUADRON

To Overawe the Jealous Powers.

How Great Britain Replies to the Bitter Hostility of the Continental Powers.

The question of non-jointer of parties defendant has already been passed upon on demurrer.

As to the jurisdiction and remedy. The amended bill of complaint was filed November 18, 1898, and the amendment thereto on January 31, 1899. The averments of that amendment, made in consequence of the ruling on demurrer are, "that said stock is not offered on the market or listed on the Stock Exchange, is not easily or readily to be obtained, and that its value is not easily ascertainable owing to the undeveloped condition of the corporate property and to other causes of a public nature." The rule applicable to this subject is stated by Cook (*Law of Stock and Stockholders § 338*) thus: "An entirely different rule prevails as regards contracts for the sale of stock of private corporations. If the stock contracted to be sold is easily obtained in the market, and there are no particular reasons why the vendee should have the particular stock contracted for, he is left to his action for damages. But, where the value of the stock is not easily ascertainable, or the stock is not to be obtained readily elsewhere, or there is some particular and reasonable cause for the vendee's requiring the stock contracted to be delivered, a court of equity will decree a specific performance and compel the vendor to deliver the stock." The stock of the respondent corporation was not listed on the Stock Exchange until March 11, 1899; such of the assessable stock as was dealt in on the market consisted of the unauthorized and void over-issue above described, except possibly a few shares belonging to those who, while they signed the later "Castle & Cooke and Others" subscription list had also signed the original list, (but whether or not any of the stock belonging to any of these particular holders was offered on the market or was obtainable prior to January 31, 1899, does not appear in evidence). Certainly 10,000 shares of a valid issue were not easily or readily to be obtained. I further find from the evidence that the value of the assessable stock, prior to January 31, 1899, is not easily ascertainable. Those of the witnesses who testified on the subject were unable to state what the value of such stock was or how it could be ascertained. The value of the paid up stock at the time, even if it could be ascertained, which would seem not free from doubt upon the evidence, would not be a criterion of the value of the assessable. Under these and all the other circumstances of the case, I find that the damage resulting from the failure to transfer the 10,000 shares would be incapable of exact ascertainment. In other words, that the injury would be irreparable within the strict definition of that term, and am therefore of the opinion that the remedy at law would be inadequate and incomplete and that only in a Court of Equity can complete relief be obtained.

It is further contended on behalf of the respondents that even if all the questions hereinbefore considered are passed upon favorably to the complainants, nevertheless no decree concerning the 10,000 shares can be made as stayed for in the bill for the reason that the complainants have no property interest in said stock and that only in suits instituted by the so-called San Francisco shareholders themselves can a recovery of said stock be had. This question is one not free from difficulty and upon which adjudicated cases throw little or no light. It is to be remembered that what complainants seek is not merely a transfer or delivery of the stock, but the performance by Dillingham of his full duty under the assignment; they seek not only their commission and fees in paid up stock as compensation for the performance

by them of their part of the contract, but also relief so that they may be able to specifically perform their duty to the San Francisco parties. The ownership of the assigned right to place large blocks of stock, as in this case, carries with it incidentally certain valuable rights or privileges, as, for example, the control of the granting of exchange with its premiums and of contracts for supplies or otherwise for the plantation. The value of these privileges, commercially, while it is real, is incapable of exact ascertainment in terms of money. Moreover, the complainants in doing what they did in disposing of the stock in San Francisco, placed themselves under obligations and liabilities to those with whom they dealt, which liabilities such latter parties are at liberty to and may enforce if the complainants fail to make good their representations and secure a transfer of the stock. Just what sum they would be liable for is also incapable of exact ascertainment. In my opinion, the complainants, while having no property interest in the stock itself, are nevertheless entitled to ask of the Court to compel the respondent Dillingham to perform his duty under the assignment which is the subject of this suit by a transfer of the stock to them for those with whom they have placed it in San Francisco. Such relief, if granted, will enable them to do their full duty to the San Francisco subscribers and thus avoid a multiplicity of suits. This equity always seeks to do.

A decree will be signed upon presentation, declaring respondent B. F. Dillingham to be a trustee of the 10,000 shares of the assessable stock of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, subscribed for by him on October 11, 1898, and now held by him, to the use of complainants for the persons above named with whom complainants placed the same in San Francisco, California, and requiring said respondent to transfer the same to the complainants for the purposes aforesaid and requiring the respondent corporation to issue the certificates thereof to the complainants for the purposes aforesaid; and further ordering the respondent B. F. Dillingham to transfer and deliver to the complainants 575 1/4 shares of the paid up stock of the said Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, and to pay to said complainants the sum of \$62,875, being the proceeds of 524 1/4 other shares of paid up stock, as damages.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

ARE IN HARD LUCK

No Wind for the Big Single Stickers.

Six Flukes in the Big Contest Between the Shamrock and Columbia and No Race.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Hard luck continues to pursue the big single stickers. On the three days last week when the yachts made attempts to sail, light, fogy winds left them stranded on the course when the time limit expired. Today a fogbank prevented them from even leaving their mooring buoys inside the spit of land which forms the Sandy Hook at the entrance of the lower bay. This was by far the most dismal fiasco of all. City and bay were done up in gray swathing cloths of impenetrable mists when the yachtsmen jumped out of bed this morning to get a look at the weather, and there was gloom and dismay along the waterfront. The old salts sniffed, saw the mist wreaths and shook their heads.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A blanket of fog over the course and the utter absence of wind caused the fifth successive fizzle when another attempt was made today to sail the first of the Columbia-Shamrock series for the international trophy. The yachts will try again tomorrow.

The early morning hours at Sandy Hook gave little promise of a race. The weather was fairly clear for a few miles seaward at 8 o'clock, and there was a light breeze from a little south of west, but up to the northward, toward the Narrows, the fog still hung thick.

Mainsails were hoisted early on both yachts, and soon after 9 o'clock they cast off from their moorings and were towed out to Sandy Hook lightship. Club topsails were mastheaded on the way out; the Columbia setting a smaller one than was shown on Wednesday afternoon. The Shamrock's was apparently larger than any yet seen aloft. It was bent on two light aluminum spars, and its narrow cloth radiated from a center band like a jib.

The yachts arrived off the lightship at 10:10 a. m. Casting off their towlines and breaking out their headsails, they circled about the lightship for an hour or so in the light southwest breeze, waiting for the committee boat to arrive. The fog showed a disposition to clear off about this time, but there was hardly wind enough to give the yachts steerage way. For an hour after the committee boat arrived there was no more wind, and no prospect of any, so at 12:10 o'clock, after a consultation between those in charge of the yachts, both agreed to call the race off, a gun was fired and the code signal letter "R" was hoisted, announcing that fact to the assembled fleet. A few minutes later, an agreed on a few days ago, another gun was fired, calling attention to the signal that the race would be run Friday. The Manning and other revenue cutters, the torpedo boat Porter and all other vessels having the signal letters hoisted them, so that all the fleet might know of the committee's decision before going back to the city.

The sails of both yachts were taken in as they were towed back to their moorings in the Horseshoe, where they arrived at 1:30.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The winds asleep in their caverns and a coverlet of white fog drawn over the bosom of the drowsy ocean today lengthened the unprecedented record of flukes in the cup contest to six. As on Tuesday, the yachts did not leave their anchor-ages inside Sandy Hook. It was useless to make another attempt in such weather. So at the hour set for the start the regatta committee boat poked out to sea through the dense bank of vapor and announced to the group of vessels assembled about the lightship the same monotonous story that there would be no race today.

Everybody is thoroughly disgusted. The patience of the public is almost exhausted. From 50,000 people who went out on the first day the crowds have dwindled until it is perfectly safe to say that less than 5000 people were afloat today. The outlook was so gloomy from a money-making standpoint that some of the excursion boats which sold tickets for the series of races were trying to redeem them with the intention of abandoning their excursions altogether.

The repeated postponements have also worn the patience of the committee and the owners of the two yachts. Sir Thomas and Commodore Morgan each have company of invited guests aboard their yachts, but it is very desolate for the hosts as well as their guests to lie quietly at anchor inside the dreary sandpit with nothing to look but blank walls of fog. The delays have been equally trying upon the crews of the racers. For more than ten days the tars have been keyed up to racing pitch and they are beginning to feel the effects of the strain.

Experts estimate that the big club topsail which the Shamrock contains yesterday for the first time contains about 600 more square feet of canvas and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

the two boats down to even terms in the matter of canvas. Another attempt will be made to race tomorrow.

One of the Columbia's wooden top-sail yards was cut in half lengthwise by carpenters on Sandy Hook pier this morning, the intention being to hollow it out and make it lighter.

Monkey and Gun.

A monkey caused a small sensation in an uptown saloon on Saturday evening. In charge of his owner he entered the saloon and made an attack upon the bare feet of a native, who promptly struck him. Getting mad, the monkey started to distribute the bottle and glasses and raised the bartender's ire, who, it is alleged, fired a couple of shots from a revolver, wounding him slightly. The owner at last secured the beast and left the saloon, but unfortunately met the same native outside and the monkey set upon him again, inflicting three painful bites upon his feet. Everybody in the vicinity was now thoroughly aroused, and the native states the owner struck him a severe blow upon the face.

The police arrested the owner and his pet and a charge of assault and battery will be heard in court this morning.

Stockbroker Shingle.

At an executive session of the Honolulu Stock Exchange on Saturday Robert W. Shingle, of Henry Waterhouse & Co., was elected to a seat on the board. Mr. Shingle takes over the seat held by Arthur B. Wood, also of Waterhouse & Co., who will devote his attention to other interests of his firm. Mr. Shingle will now take charge of the stock and bond department of Henry Waterhouse & Co.

DREYFUS MAY GO TO EGYPT.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Matin is authority for the statement that the Dreyfus family will shortly go to Egypt for the winter.

MARQUIS ALMERADE DEAD.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Marquis Almerada, Captain General of Aragon, is dead.

M'BRYDE SUGAR CO.

Work on New Wells and Reservoirs.

Tunneling the Mountain for Water—Recent Basis for Planting to be Paved at Once.

Some recent reports on the condition and prospects of the McBryde Sugar Company show the rapid development of its property.

Three fine wells so far have been sunk at the Hanapepe station. Planting is continued without waiting for the Hanapepe pump. The recent rainfall of three inches shows that the waste of water from the Wahiawa river, if it had been saved for only twenty-four hours, would have irrigated the plantation for a long time. The 1,600-foot tunnel connecting the Wahiawa river with the reservoirs which are being built will be finished in about four months. One of the reservoirs, which will hold 75,000,000 gallons of water, is now completed. The old native ditch has been cleaned and repaired and will carry water to the new reservoir. Five more reservoirs are to be built and the total capacity of these will be about 400,000,000 gallons of water. The tunnel, which will soon be finished, will carry the surplus or freshet water of the Wahiawa river to these reservoirs.

The tunnel into the mountain, in search of water is already in sixty feet and now adds about 24,000 gallons per day. All of the reservoirs will be at an average elevation of 900 feet and will irrigate the upper lands above the 400-foot level.

There is abundant labor on the plantation at present. The recent rains enable planting to be pushed, and the crop will soon be planted, which is expected to yield an 8,000-ton crop in 1901. The present mill will grind this crop. The new mill will be built whenever the company has made its plans for erecting it, but it is not necessary to hurry it at present. Work is going on at Lawai in well-boring. There are now two well-boring outfits in the valley, and the Reldier pump will be in operation by January 1. Three sets of steam plows are now on the way to the Islands. The first will arrive in two weeks. The iron for 100 railroad cars has already arrived and the woodwork is now being constructed.

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FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspaper very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trust officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metalic, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ELEEELE! Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 6 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 15 Cents a bottle.

It Will Not Gum Your Machine.

L. F. Prescott

Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND Mutual Life INSURANCE CO.

OF BOSTON.

Elgin Fire INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS</h

VERNON HEIGHTS

At Mrs. Alex. Young's Reception.

In Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Louis Howard—Beautiful Dresses and Superb Decorations.

OAKLAND, Oct. 12.—One of the largest receptions of the season was given at Rose Crest this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young.

The Youngs are prominent among the millionaire Hawaiians who have established summer homes in Oakland. They are also prominent in social circles in the Islands, where Mr. Young was a prominent annexationist and a leader among those who made Dole their President.

Some months ago Mr. Young purchased Rose Crest on Vernon Heights, building a magnificent residence there, and making it one of the finest suburban homes in the county. The Youngs have an equally magnificent home at Waikiki, Honolulu, where they spend their winters, and to which they will return on the 18th of this month. The "at home" this evening was a very brilliant affair, and included many prominent families of the city. It was given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Louis Howard—the latter formerly Miss Mary Ellen Young.

Mr. Howard and Miss Young were married at Rose Crest a few days ago, only relatives of both families being present. The large mansion was brilliant with lights, and gay with color, having been elaborately decorated for the occasion.

The wide hall showed a very charming color scheme of yellow. The dining-room, where the guests were received, was in pink, the feathered costumes being used in great profusion.

The library showed masses of superb roses, Rose Crest fully living up to its name. A color study of red was well worked out with quantities of dahlias in the music room.

The dining-room was exceedingly dainty in white and green, there being quantities of white carnations and ferns. Shortly after 9 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and were received by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young and by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Louis Howard.

Mr. Young's gown was a very elegant creation, a fine combination of black taffeta and white silk appliquéd with chantilly lace.

The bride, Mrs. Howard, wore a beautiful gown, original and strikingly handsome in design. It was a most effective combination of violet and white, a Persian pattern, and brightened with silver trimmings.

During the hours of the reception a string band played favorite airs from the operas. A very elaborate supper was served at small tables. Among the guests were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Nye, Mr. and Mrs. Orestes Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frear, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wells Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gordan M. Stoltz, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Stoltz, Mr. and Mrs. Edington Detrick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Regna, Mr. and Mrs. John Bell Moon, Mr. and Mrs. William Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Howard, Miss Howard, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Havens, Miss Havens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. King, Miss King, J. King, E. King, Walter Rutherford, the Misses Rutherford, Miss Mollie E. Conners, Mr. and Mrs. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. Gorrell, Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Brinsford, Mr. and Mrs. Nickham Havens, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Prather, the Misses Rooney, the Misses De Fremery, the Misses Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Craig, the Misses Collins, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Collins, Mrs. Vandegaw, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Hush, the Misses Hush, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Bates, the Misses Bates, Mrs. F. Banning, the Misses Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Buckley, Mrs. Slaggett, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Humberg, Mr. and Mrs. Belden, Miss Belden, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Elizabeth McBryde, Harry Wilder, Mrs. Charles Wilder, Joe Buckley, Frank Sawyer, Dr. and Mrs. Ora Hyde, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Armistead, W. E. Johnson, Dr. H. W. Stirewalt, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. Campbell, Winsor, Otto F. Westerfeld, F. E. Raynes, Guy H. Lillenkrantz, Dr. and Mrs. William Himmelsbach, Dr. Alfred Jobel, Mrs. Jennie Race, Miss Roberts, Miss Osmers, Mrs. J. W. Howard, Miss Lulu Howard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. David James, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lally, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Young Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Dredge, Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tucker, Professor and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hyde, Mrs. Laura White, Mrs. Denisenberg, Miss Denisenberg, Mr. Denisenberg Jr., Mrs. S. L. Austin, Miss Austin, Mr. and Mrs. William Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Veitch, Whipple Hall, Benjamin Reed, E. Hume and A. E. Kaeber, Mrs. George Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perez, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Herrick, the Misses Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Peder Sather, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cartwright, Miss Cartwright, the Misses Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Miss Gould, Mrs. J. C. Tucker, Mrs. J. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Kirkland, Mrs. E. Cooke, Miss Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cooke, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. T. Alexander, Miss Mary Alex-

ander, the Misses Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey, Miss Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. George Fairchild, Miss Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Miss Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Reed, Miss Reed, Mr. and Mrs. William Letts Oliver, the Misses Oliver, Roland Oliver, Edwin Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Miller, Miss Annie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Havens, Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold R. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Heron, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Taylor, Harry Kluge, Jack Hoffman, Harold Havens, D. W. Kirkland, Mrs. Sullivan, A. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewers, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace T. Terry, Dr. and Mrs. Russell H. Cool, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Myers, Karl Hoffman, Albert Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Thomson, Miss May Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Smith, Clement Roland, Miss Hager.

ARMY TRANSPORTS

Service Has Assumed Vast Proportions.

What Is Being Done on the Numerous Vessels Chartered for the Mania Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The Army transport service has assumed such vast proportions as to form a very important feature in the shipping at this port. The fleet required to transport men, supplies and animals to the Philippines is constantly growing, and the business of the Quartermaster's department exceeds that of the largest transportation company. While most of the vessels are on the ocean, between San Francisco and Manila, as many as three large steamers are dispatched in a single day. So many transports are in port that they not only occupy the Government dock but have to be accommodated at different wharves, while some are on the dry dock and the rest must pull out into the stream to make room for others. The Hancock is on the dry dock, and will sail with troops October 25th; the Peking is scheduled to sail on the same day, also with troops. The Leelanau is at Spear-street dry dock, her boilers and plates being made ready as fast as possible, that she may take another load of animals to Manila. A large force of men is employed on the Manzanillo at the Folsom-street dock, getting her ready on hurry orders, as she is scheduled to sail with troops within a week. The Pennsylvania went on the dry dock yesterday and will return to Manila with troops shortly. The Comenagh, which arrived yesterday, will be ready for a return trip with troops at the earliest possible date. The Tartar, Newport, Olympia and Beninor will all sail away with troops during October, and the Victoria will carry forage for the animals as soon as she can be loaded. The Centennial has unloaded her cargo of animals at Honolulu, and is on her return to take another load. The Athenian takes the animals from Honolulu to Manila. The schooners Philippine and Luzon, now in course of construction at the Hayes & Wright shipyards, Alameda, and plates being made ready as fast as possible, that she may take another load of animals to Manila. A large force of men is employed on the Manzanillo at the Folsom-street dock, getting her ready on hurry orders, as she is scheduled to sail with troops within a week. The Pennsylvania went on the dry dock yesterday and will return to Manila with troops shortly. The Comenagh, which arrived yesterday, will be ready for a return trip with troops at the earliest possible date. The Tartar, Newport, Olympia and Beninor will all sail away with troops during October, and the Victoria will carry forage for the animals as soon as she can be loaded. The Centennial has unloaded her cargo of animals at Honolulu, and is on her return to take another load. The Athenian takes the animals from Honolulu to Manila. The schooners Philippine and Luzon, now in course of construction at the Hayes & Wright shipyards, Alameda,

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, October 20.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Oct. 20; 7,547 bags sugar, 248 bags coffee, 27 head cattle, 2 horses, 27 hogs, 87 bds. hides, 618 pkgs. general merchandise.

Jap. stmr. America Maru, Cope, from San Francisco, Oct. 14; pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Saturday, October 21.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, from Kauai, Oct. 20; 10 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Elelee, Oct. 20; 38 pkgs. sundries.

Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, from Tacoma, Oct. 5; 2,100 tons coal.

Am. schr. Charles R. Wilson, Johnson, from Aberdeen, Sept. 28; 490,737 feet lumber.

Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, from Molokai, Oct. 20.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, Oct. 20; 34 head cattle, 370 bags sand, 208 bags potatoes, 17 hogs, 182 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kauai, Hilo, Oct. 20; 46 pkgs. camp outfit, 22 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Kilaeua Hou, Parker, 8 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Sunday, October 22.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 400 bags rice, 30 bags taro, 78 bds. hides, 75 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.

Russ. stmr. Dalny Vostok, Erickson, from Kobe, Oct. 5, to H. Hackfeld & Co.; 140 tons mdse., 1,575 tons coal, 12 cabin passengers, 163 free Japanese immigrants, 536 contract Japanese laborers.

Am. bk. Theobald, Cameron, from Nanaimo, Sept. 26; 1,400 tons coal to Oahu Railway & Land Co.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului; 197 sacks potatoes, 130 sacks corn, 125 sacks taro, 57 hogs, 1 horse, 42 pkgs. hides, 266 pkgs. sundries.

Am. schr. O. M. Kellogg, Iverson, 22 days from Tacoma; lumber to United States Government.

Monday, October 23.

Schr. Kauikaouli, Ialua, from Hawaii.

Gasoline schr. Malolo, Sase, from Kona.

Sip. Kaiulani, Sam, from Pearl Lochs.

Stmr. Niihau, Gregory, 16 hrs. from Kapaa; 5,000 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.; 38 head cattle to Metropolitan Meat Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, October 20.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixson, Olsen, for Port Townsend in ballast.

Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Gray's Harbor.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, San Francisco.

Schr. Ka Moi, Hina, Hawaii.

Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Tomita, Yokohama.

Schr. Concord, Mana, Kauai.

Schr. Mol Wahine, Kuane, windward port.

Schr. Waialua, Nelson, Hanalei.

Saturday, October 21.

Stmr. Kihohana, Thompson, Lahaina, Am. bkt. Eureka, Sehou, Fuget Sound.

Sunday, October 22.

Jap. stmr. America Maru, Cope, Yokohama.

Ger. sh. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhrmann, San Francisco.

Monday, October 23.

Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, Hanamau.

Haw. bk. Fooing Suey, Willett, Shanghai.

Am. bkt. Klikitit, Cutler, Port Townsend.

Schr. Kawailani, Maka, Koolau.

Stmr. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Oct. 7, stmr. Solace from Manila; Oct. 9, stmr. City of Peking from Honolulu, stmr. Pennsylvania from Manila; bk. Albert from Honolulu, bk. Mohican from Honolulu; Oct. 10, stmr. Tartar from Manila; stmr. Australia from Honolulu, bkt. Planter from Honolulu, schr. John G. North from Honolulu; Oct. 11, bkt. S. N. Castle from Honolulu; Oct. 12, stmr. Conemaugh from Manila; Oct. 13, bkt. Alden Besse from Honolulu.

KOBE—Arrived, Sept. 27, stmr. Port Albert from Tacoma.

PORTE GAMBLE—Sailed, Oct. 10, bkt. Skagit for Honolulu.

PORTE LUDLOW—Arrived, Oct. 10, schr. Robert Lewers from Honolulu. Sailed, Oct. 11, schr. Rio Bartlett for Honolulu.

MANILA—Sailed, Sept. 27, stmr. City of Sydney for San Francisco; Oct. 6, stmr. City of Puebla for San Francisco; Oct. 7, British stmr. Garonne for San Francisco; Oct. 8, stmr. Indiana for San Francisco; Oct. 10, stmr. St. Paul for San Francisco. Arrived, Oct. 11, stmr. Victoria from Tacoma; stmr. Columbia from Honolulu.

DELWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived, Oct. 8, ship J. B. Thomas from Kahului.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, Oct. 7, bkt. Geo. C. Perkins from Hilo. Sailed, Oct. 11, schr. Rio Bartlett for Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, Oct. 9, brig. Geavena from Kahului.

PORT TOWNSEND—In the bay, Oct. 11, bk. Agate for Molokai. Arrived, Oct. 8, schr. C. S. Holmes from Honolulu; brig. Geneva from Kahului; bktn. John Smith from Kahului; Oct. 9, schr. Wm. F. Wittemann from Honolulu; schr. Eric from Honolulu; bktn. Amelia from Honolulu.

NANAIMO—Sailed, Oct. 10, bk. C. D. Bryant for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Sept. 16, Nor. stmr. Thya from San Diego; Sept. 21, British stmr. Tartar from Manila; U. S. stmr. Warren; Sept. 25, U. S. stmr. Nero from Guam; stmr. Newport from Manila; Oct. 8, Jap. stmr. Nippon Maru from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, Oct. 10, stmr. Miowara for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Sailed, Oct. 3, stmr. China for San Francisco.

NEWCASTLE—N. S. W.—Arrived, Oct. 12, schr. Alex. McNeil from Port Pirie, to load for Honolulu.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

From San Francisco, per stmr. America Maru, Oct. 20.—For Honolulu—Col. A. G. Hawes, H. S. Sears, Capt. John Ena, Dr. F. L. Talcott, L. M. Perkins, H. Harrington, M. F. Russell, Mrs. John Ena, O. H. Burbridge, Mrs. L. M. Perkins, W. L. Pearson, W. Alexander, Mrs. A. E. Nichols, Alfred Kamauke. Through—For Yokohama—Rev. J. C. Owen, Miss Alice Parker, A. Koch, F. A. Johnson, Mrs. L. V. S. Ames, Mrs. F. E. Wells, C. M. Busch, Mrs. J. M. Ranger, Wm. Bishop, Mrs. G. P. Brady, S. Odagaki, Mrs. E. Morel, Jr., John H. Mason, Miss C. Playfay, Mrs. C. M. Busch, Mrs. C. W. Murphy, F. B. Smalley, Mrs. Wm. Bishop, V. von Schleyko, F. Krebs, Master Morle, Miss Florence Mason, H. J. Taylor, L. F. Ireland, Mrs. N. C. Ferguson. For Kobe—Rev. R. H. Sidebotham, Rev. J. W. Dougherty, Mrs. R. H. Shethotham, Mrs. J. W. Dougherty and 3 children, A. T. Pattison. For Hongkong—Mrs. Eastman Curry, Mrs. E. B. Moseley, Mrs. W. F. Gwynne, Mrs. C. R. Trowbridge, Mrs. W. B. Reynolds, Mrs. Grace Evans, Mrs. F. C. Armstrong, Mrs. Grace P. Cowles, Mrs. W. D. Crosby, Mrs. G. P. Ahern, Mrs. L. L. Cooper, C. D. Roberts, Mrs. H. W. Cardwell, Mrs. G. McC. Pickwell, Mrs. E. T. Walling, Miss Rose Blanchard, Miss Nellie Powers, Miss Moseley, Mrs. E. E. Booth, Mrs. I. W. Mangels, Mrs. H. G. Purinton, Miss M. E. Flinn, Mrs. S. O. L. Potter, Mrs. R. H. Leigh, Miss Crosby, Mrs. F. D. Dalton, Miss Cooper, Mrs. C. R. Elliott, Mr. Cardwell, Miss Pickrell, Miss Walling, E. Casey, Mrs. W. R. Grove, Miss L. Moseley, Miss Booth, Mrs. W. R. Thompson, Mrs. E. P. Crowne, Mrs. P. E. Pierce, Mrs. F. Rethers, Mrs. F. D. Evans, Master Crosby, Miss A. L. Lowell, Mrs. A. F. Prescott, Mrs. E. D. Gibson, Master Cardwell, Mrs. F. Lawton, Mrs. May Robertson, J. Anthony.

From Kona, Kau and Lahaina, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Tom Black, Manu Yuen, Mrs. Viereros, Mrs. T. K. H. Amulu, Miss C. Kaelae, Miss Adele Beku, W. Greenwell, Mr. Kuamoku, J. Jones, Dr. Hayashi, J. Brown and family, W. H. Cornwell, G. P. Wilder, Mrs. G. Schrader, D. J. Coleyman, J. Campbell, J. N. S. Williams, A. J. Storne, A. Bortfeld, G. Stadler, R. Moore, W. C. Gregg, A. P. Boiler, Dan Forter, Mr. Freitas and 111 on deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale, Oct. 20.—P. Ryan, J. Grady, Hell Kapaa, 6 deck passengers.

From Elelee, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 20.—James Blackie, wife and child, S. H. Comstock, A. L. Young, W. Dunbar, E. Hutchinson, J. Ludwig, J. Graham and 17 deck passengers.

From Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinai, Oct. 21.—Volcano Woodside, 178 days from Norfolk, Va., and bound for Honolulu with a cargo of lumber for Algoa bay and the Hawaiian ship John Ena is out twenty-eight days from Port Blakely with lumber for Delagoa bay.

The American ship M. P. Grace arrived from Port Blakely at Delagoa bay on the 5th, and the British ship Anchors sailed from here for Cape Town on Aug. 20, with 63,100 centals of wheat valued at \$72,000. What fate remains in store for the two Hawaiian ships is problematical. It is possible that their cargoes may be seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The Hawaiian ship Star of Russia is out twenty-one days from Port Gamble with a cargo of lumber for Algoa bay and the Hawaiian ship John Ena is out twenty-eight days from Port Blakely with lumber for Delagoa bay.

The American ship M. P. Grace arrived from Port Blakely at Delagoa bay on the 5th, and the British ship Anchors sailed from here for Cape Town on Aug. 20, with 63,100 centals of wheat valued at \$72,000. What fate remains in store for the two Hawaiian ships is problematical. It is possible that their cargoes may be seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The American ship Charles E. Moody, Captain Woodside, 178 days from Norfolk, Va., and bound for Honolulu with a cargo of coal consigned to the Government, is reported as overdue. She was re-insured yesterday at 45 per cent premium on the risk. The Moody is a fine wooden vessel and was recently purchased from Eastern owners by Lewis Anderson & Co. to ply between this port and the Hawaiian Islands.

The bark Alder Bessie reached port yesterday afternoon from Honolulu, making the voyage in seventeen days. This is considered a very fair trip for this season of the year, other sailing vessels making it in from twenty to twenty-five days. She carried a light cargo, 4,000 odd'ns of sugar. It is almost the end of the sugar season in the islands, and the shipments hereafter will be light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu yesterday after a stormy voyage. The last two days she shipped sea after sea, and the decks were awash all the time. The steamer came into port with very little coal in her bunkers. There is a coal famine at Honolulu, and the steamer's officers found great difficulty in getting fuel to replenish her scant supply when she arrived there from this port. Finally, after skirmishing around they succeeded in getting some from the United States Government. The small amount in the bunkers when the steamer arrived there and the few tons secured from the Government luckily proved sufficient for the voyage to this port. On her next trip to the islands the bunkers will be filled to their capacity.

The storm which the Australian encountered came up Sunday afternoon and lasted until she passed the Heads yesterday morning. All the cables were flooded, heavy seas continually washing the decks. Captain Houdiette stated yesterday that it was the roughest October gale he ever struck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Niihau, Oct. 23.—J. Jurgenson.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tugboat Iroquois, Pond, cruise, October 4.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Bk. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 2.

Am. ya-ht Norna, Weaver, Yokohama, September 8.

Am. bk. Abbey Palmer, Uhlberg, New Castle, September 21.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, Bender, San Francisco, September 24.

Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, New York, September 26.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, San Francisco, September 27.

Ger. sh. Theodor, Arfmann, London, September 28.

Am. schr. Endeavor, McAllester, Port Townsend, October 3.

Am. brig. W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.

Am. bk. Edw. May, Hanson, San Francisco, October 13.

Am. schr. Bertie Minor, Raven, Eureka, October 14.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, October 16.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, October 16.

Am. sp. Occidental, Bennett, Tacoma, October 17.

Am. sh. George Curtis, Calhoun, San Francisco, October 19.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, October 19.

Jap. stmr. America Maru, Capt. Cope, San Francisco, October 20.

Am. schr. Chas. R. Wilson, Johnson, Aberdeen, October 21.

Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, October 21.

Am. bk. Theobald, Cameron, Nanaimo, October 22.

Am. schr. O. M. Kellogg, Iverson, Tacoma, October 22.

Russ. stmr. Daing Vostok, Erickson, Kobe, October 22.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Llewelyn Gay has been appointed an inspector of customs.

The steamer Lehua is on the marine railway. She will be painted and the machinery repaired.

Word was brought by the America Maru that the China would not be needed by the United States Government as a transport.

The bark Fooing Suey sailed for Shanghai yesterday, where she will load general cargo for the New York Fred. Faulek of this city was one of the crew.

Captain Seare of the J. A. Cummins has taken advantage of a slack time during the past month to overhaul and paint his steamer. A new foremast has been put in.

The German